is at least 50% and especially at least 75% of X. In such ACB structurants, the alkyl group R is preferably octyl or nonyl or preferably may comprise mixtures of R groups having up to 2 fewer or 2 more carbons than an average of 8 to 9 carbons. The substituent -OX is present at the anomeric carbon in the cellobiose. The ACB structurant can be made in either α or β anomers. Highly desirably, the proportion of α anomer in the ACB structurant is greater than 50%, particularly greater than 80% and especially greater than 90%.

Herein, the ACB structurant can be employed advantageously with the primary invention structurant (CHME) in a wide ratio of amounts, such as in a weight ratio thereto of up to 25:1, and in many instances up to 15:1, and in the same or other embodiments in the range of from 1:25, or sometimes from 1:5 or from 1:1. A convenient weight ratio of ACB to CHME is from 5:1 to 12:1. In some particularly desirable formulations, the weight ratio of ACB to CHME is from 65:35 to 85:15.

In a number of very suitable formulations, the ACB is selected from cellobiose octadecanoate esters, ewspecially those of which at least 80 molar%, eg 80 to 95 molar% are the α anomer. In some of such very suitable formulations and in various other suitable formulations, the CHME ester comprises a cellobiose heptanodecanoate monobenzoate ester, and particularly such a CHME which is at least 90 molar% β anomer, such as 93 to 100 molar% β anomer.

Translucent/Transparent Compositions

When a composition of this invention is formulated as an emulsion it is possible to construct the formulation such that the emulsion is translucent or transparent. In order to do this the refractive indices of the water-immiscible continuous phase and the polar or aqueous disperse phase must be matched to each other and the value of refractive index at which they are matched must also approximately match the refractive index of the structurant.

The refractive index of a fibrous network of a structurant can be determined by using that structurant to gel a number of oils or oil mixtures of differing refractive index. The invention acylated cellobiose (CHME) fibrous networks have a refractive index which falls in a range between 1.45 and 1.51 at 22°C.

For the continuous phase, silicon-free water-immiscible liquid oils described hereinbefore generally have refractive indices in a range from 1.43 to 1.49 at 22°C and can be used alone or mixed together to give a silicon-free carrier liquid with refractive index in this range. Volatile silicone oils generally have a refractive index slightly below 1.40 at 22°C and some non-volatile silicone oils, eg dimethicone oils, similarly have a refractive index of about 1.41 at 22°C, but carrier liquid mixtures with refractive indices in the range from 1.41 to 1.46 can be obtained by mixing volatile or such non-volatile silicone with other oils. Other non-volatile silicone oils containing aryl substitution generally have refractive indices of at least

1.45, for example from 1.45 to 1.48 at 22°C, the oils bearing a high ratio of phenyl substituents to alkyl substituents can enjoy a higher refractive index than 1.48, such as from 1.49 to 1.56. Such other aforementioned non-volatile silicone oils can be included when desired to achieve a carrier liquid mixture having a desired refractive index.

The RI of the structured continuous phase will conveniently be very close to the RI of the carrier liquid (usually a carrier liquid mixture) which is its principal component.

For the disperse phase, a solution of an antiperspirant active salt in water alone will generally display a refractive index below 1.425. The refractive index can be raised by incorporating a diol or polyol into the aqueous solution. It is believed to be beneficial to match the refractive index of a polar disperse phase to that of a structurant network within a continuous phase. Moreover, it can be achieved without using so much diol or polyol as will make the composition excessively sticky.

Mechanical Properties and Product Packages

The compositions of this invention are structured liquids and may be firm or soft in appearance. Even a soft solid has an ability to sustain its own shape, for instance if it is removed from a mould without being subjected to shear it will retain its shape for at least 30 seconds, usually longer.